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SPECIFICATION

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

Multi-carrier CDMA communication apparatus,
5 multi-carrier CDMA transmitter and multi-carrier CDMA
receiver

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a communication
10 apparatus in a mobile communication system which adopts a
multiple access scheme, using a multi-carrier CDMA method.
More particularly, the present invention relates to a
multi-carrier CDMA communication apparatus, a
multi-carrier CDMA transmitting apparatus and a
15 multi-carrier CDMA receiving apparatus, which can obtain
excellent bit error rate characteristic even in a
communication environment affected by frequency selective
fading.

20 BACKGROUND ART

A conventional multi-carrier CDMA communication
apparatus will now be explained. As a communication
apparatus in a mobile communication system which adopts the
multiple access scheme, using the multi-carrier CDMA method,
25 there can be mentioned for example the one described in the

literatures "Performance comparisons of coherent SC/DS-CDMA, MC/DS-CDMA, MC-CDMA on down-link broadband radio packet transmission", The Institute of Electronics, Information and Communication Engineers, Technical Report
 5 IEICE RCS99-130 p.63-70, Oct. 1999, and "Overview of Multi-carrier CDMA", IEEE Communications Magazine, p. 126-133, Dec. 1997.

The construction and operation of the conventional multi-carrier CDMA communication apparatus will now be
 10 explained with reference to the drawings. Fig. 34 is a diagram which shows the construction of a conventional multi-carrier CDMA transmitting apparatus ("transmitter"), and Fig. 35 is a diagram which shows the construction of a conventional multi-carrier CDMA receiving
 15 apparatus ("receiver").

In Fig. 34, reference symbol 501 denotes a convolutional coder, 502 denotes an interleaver, 503 denotes a serial/parallel conversion section (hereinafter, referred to as S/P), 510a, 510b and 510c respectively denote
 20 first, second, and the Nscg-th sub-carrier group modulation processing sections, 511 denotes a frame creation section, 512 denotes a copy section, 513 denotes an information modulation section, 514 denotes a frequency spreading section, 504a, 504b and 504c denote multiplexing sections,
 25 505 denotes an inverse Fourier transform section, 506 denotes

a guard interval (GI) adding section, 507 denotes a frequency transform section and 508 denotes an antenna.

On the other hand, in Fig. 35, reference symbol 601 denotes a frequency transform section, 602 denotes a
 5 frequency transform section, 603 denotes a guard interval (GI) removal section, 604 denotes a Fourier transform section, 610a, 610b and 610c respectively denote first, second, and the Nscg-th sub-carrier group demodulation processing sections, 611 denotes a frequency despread section, 612
 10 is a synchronization detector, 613 denotes a combining section, 605 denotes a parallel/serial conversion section (hereinafter referred to as P/S), 606 denotes a deinterleaver, and 607 denotes a Viterbi decoder.

Fig. 36 is a diagram which shows the format of a
 15 transmission slot for each sub-carrier. The transmission slot comprises a pilot symbol portion (known sequence) and a data portion.

Fig. 37 is a diagram which shows one example of impulse response of a frequency selective fading transmission line.
 20 For example, in the mobile communication system, radio wave reflects, diffracts and scatters due to surrounding buildings and geographical features, and incoming waves (multi-path waves) through a plurality of transmission lines interfere with each other, and hence an impulse response
 25 of the frequency selective fading transmission line occurs.

The operation of the conventional multi-carrier CDMA communication apparatus will be explained with reference to Fig. 34 and Fig. 35. It is assumed here that data transfer is performed between a base station and a plurality of terminals. At first, the operation of the transmitter will be explained.

For example, the convolutional coder 501 having received transmission data for an optional terminal generates coded data in accordance with a predetermined code rate. This coded data is written in the vertical direction in the interleaver 502 comprising a block, for example, having a longitudinal size of N_r (predetermined integer) and a lateral size of N_c (predetermined integer), and read out in the lateral direction. That is, the interleaver 502 outputs the rearranged signal as coded data.

The S/P 503 having received the coded data converts the data to parallel data for the number of N_{scg} (predetermined integer), and outputs the converted output to the sub-carrier group modulation processing sections 510a, 510b, ..., and 510c, respectively. Since the same signal processing is performed in the first to the N_{scg} -th sub-carrier group modulation processing sections which perform modulation processing for each sub-carrier group, the operation of the first sub-carrier group modulation processing section 510a will be explained here, and

explanation for other sub-carrier group modulation processing sections is omitted.

The sub-carrier group modulation processing section 510a receives the first data sequence in the parallel output from the S/P 503. The frame creation section 511 first divides the data sequence into a unit of N_{data} , and adds the known sequence (pilot symbol) at the top thereof, to thereby generate the data frame of a sub-carrier group (1). The copy section 512 copies the received data frame by the number of a predetermined sub-carrier number N_{sub} , to generate data frames for sub-carriers (1, 1) to (1, N_{sub}). The information modulation section 513 executes QPSK modulation individually with respect to the data frames by the received number of sub-carriers to thereby generate modulation signals for the sub-carriers (1, 1) to (1, N_{sub}). The frequency spreading section 514 performs frequency spreading for each terminal or for each other channel to be transmitted, using modulation signals by the received number of sub-carriers and frequency spreading codes orthogonal to each other which has been given beforehand. This frequency spreading is realized by multiplying the modulation signals of the received number of sub-carriers by a frequency spreading codes $C(1, 1)$ to $C(1, N_{sub})$ (each code is expressed by ± 1). As the frequency spreading code, Walsch code, being an orthogonal code, is normally used.

The multiplexing section 504a generates a multiplexing signal by multiplexing similar signals by the number of sub-carriers from other users, with respect to the received signals by the number of sub-carriers after the frequency spreading.

The inverse Fourier transform section 505 uses sub-carrier signals of the number of $N_{scg} \times N_{sub}$ obtained by the multiplexing sections 504a, 504b and 504c, to perform inverse Fourier transform processing.

The guard interval adding section 506 copies the rear part of the symbol in the signal after inverse Fourier transform by the time τ_{GI} , and sticks the copied part to the top of the symbol. Fig. 38 is a diagram which shows the processing in the guard interval adding section 506. τ_{GI} is normally set so as to become larger than the delayed wave expanse τ_d on the transmission line shown in Fig. 37.

Finally, the frequency transform section 507 multiplies the signal after adding the guard interval by a carrier wave signal in the output of a frequency oscillator (not shown), and executes bandwidth limiting, using a band-pass filter (not shown), to thereby generate a transmission signal. The transmission signal is then output to the transmission line via the antenna 508. Fig. 39 is a diagram which shows the transmission signal expressed on a frequency axis.

apparatus, however, the expanse of the delayed wave is large depending on the situation of the transmission line, and sometimes the expanse of the delayed wave may not be fitted in the guard interval. In such an instance, there is a
 5 problem in that the apparatus is affected by the frequency selective fading, thereby the influence of interference increases in the symbol, and an excellent bit error rate characteristic cannot be obtained.

There is another problem in that when the level of
 10 the delayed wave is larger than the preceding wave, the delayed wave is not utilized for increasing the quality of the input signal (for example, a signal power to interference power ratio (SIR)).

In the multi-media mobile communication, it is
 15 considered to be necessary to change the information rate adaptively, depending on the application to be handled. In other words, when the frequency spreading code is allocated for each user or for each channel to be used, it is necessary to allocate a channel depending on the information
 20 transmission rate. In the conventional multi-carrier CDMA communication apparatus, however, it is necessary that the frequency spreading codes are orthogonal to each other, and since the frequency spreading rate is fixed, there is a problem in that the information rate cannot be changed
 25 adaptively.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a multi-carrier CDMA communication apparatus capable of realizing improvement of the input signal quality, by using a delayed wave, when the level of the delayed wave is larger
5 than the preceding wave.

It is still another object of the present invention to provide a multi-carrier CDMA communication apparatus capable of changing the frequency spreading rate, while maintaining the condition that the frequency spreading codes
10 allocated for each user or for each channel to be used are orthogonal to each other.

It is still another object of the present invention to provide a multi-carrier CDMA communication apparatus capable of executing soft hand-over between sectors or
15 between cells, without breaking off the communication at the time of reception, and without changing the frequency to be used on the transmission line.

It is a still another object of the present invention to provide a multi-carrier CDMA communication apparatus
20 capable of keeping the input signal quality constant, while suppressing the influence with respect to other mobile stations (terminals), that is, while reducing the interference quantity, even when the degree of influence of the frequency selective fading differs largely in each
25 sub-carrier.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

In a multi-carrier CDMA communication apparatus according to this invention, the transmitter comprises
5 signal modulation units for the number of sub-carrier groups (corresponding to sub-carrier group processing sections 6a to 8c), which performs frequency spreading for each sub-carrier signal of each channel constituting a sub-carrier group, based on a predetermined condition, and
10 time spread units for the number of sub-carrier groups (corresponding to multiplexing sections 9a to 9c, and time spreading sections 10a to 10c), which multiplex all the signals after the modulation processing and the frequency spreading for each sub-carrier signal, and perform time
15 spreading with respect to the multiplexed signals for each sub-carrier signal. The receiver comprises time despreading units for the number of sub-carrier groups (corresponding to time despreading sections 35a to 35c), which perform time despreading for each sub-carrier signal,
20 and signal demodulation units for the number of sub-carrier groups (corresponding to sub-carrier group demodulation processing sections 36a to 38c), which perform frequency despreading for each sub-carrier signal after the time despreading.

25 In a multi-carrier CDMA communication apparatus

38c), which perform frequency despreading for each sub-carrier signal after the time despreading.

In the multi-carrier CDMA communication apparatus according to a next invention, signal modulation unit
5 comprises a frame creation unit (corresponding to a frame creation section 21) which creates data frames comprising a known sequence, frame information and data, for each sub-carrier group based on the conditions, a copy unit (corresponding to a copy section 22) which generates data
10 frames for the number of sub-carriers, by copying the data frame, an information modulation unit (corresponding to an information modulation section 23) which performs modulation processing with respect to each data frame, a frequency spreading unit (corresponding to a frequency
15 spreading section 24) which performs frequency spreading with respect to each sub-carrier signal after modulation, based on the conditions; and a power control unit (corresponding to a power control section 25) which performs transmission power control with respect to each sub-carrier
20 signal after the frequency spreading.

In the multi-carrier CDMA communication apparatus according to a next invention, the setting unit sets the code rate of error correction, based on an input signal power to interference power ratio transmitted from the receiver.
25 When there is no frequency spreading code to be allocated,

despreading for each sub-carrier signal; a synchronization detector (corresponding to a synchronization detector 55) which performs transmission line estimation for each sub-carrier signal after the frequency inverse conversion, based on the known sequence added to the data frame, calculates an absolute value and a complex conjugate of the transmission line estimation results, normalizes the complex conjugate by the absolute value, weights the sub-carrier signal by the normalization result, and outputs the absolute value and the sub-carrier signal after weighting as an output; a synthesizing unit (corresponding to a combining section 56) which generates a signal for the sub-carrier group by adding all the sub-carrier signals after weighting, and synthesizes an absolute value for the sub-carrier group by adding all the absolute values; and a path synthesizing unit (corresponding to a path combining section 57) which multiplies the sub-carrier group signal corresponding to each path by the absolute value of the respectively corresponding sub-carrier group, to thereby generate a sub-carrier group signal after path combining, by adding all the multiplication results.

In the multi-carrier CDMA communication apparatus according to a next invention, the signal demodulation unit comprises, a frequency despreading unit which performs frequency despreading for each sub-carrier signal; a

synchronization detector which performs transmission line estimation for each sub-carrier signal after the frequency inverse conversion, based on the known sequence added to the data frame, calculates a complex conjugate of the transmission line estimation results, weights the sub-carrier signal by the complex conjugate, and outputs the sub-carrier signal after weighting as an output; a synthesizing unit which generates a signal for the sub-carrier group by adding all the sub-carrier signals after weighting; and a path synthesizing unit which adds all the sub-carrier group signals corresponding to each path, to thereby generate a sub-carrier group signal after path combining.

each sub-carrier signal after the frequency inverse conversion based on the known sequence, and divides the sub-carrier signal after weighting by the interference power; a synthesizing unit which generates a signal for the sub-carrier group by adding all the sub-carrier signals after synchronization detection, and generates an absolute value for the sub-carrier group by adding all the absolute values; and a path synthesizing unit which multiplies the sub-carrier group signal corresponding to each path by the absolute value of the respectively corresponding sub-carrier group, to thereby generate a sub-carrier group signal after path combining, by adding all the multiplication results.

In the multi-carrier CDMA communication apparatus according to a next invention, the signal demodulation unit comprises, a frequency despread unit which performs frequency despread in a unit of the sub-carrier signal; a synchronization detector which performs transmission line estimation for each sub-carrier signal after the frequency inverse conversion, based on the known sequence added to the data frame, calculates a complex conjugate of the transmission line estimation results, weights the sub-carrier signal by the complex conjugate, and lastly removes an interference component from the sub-carrier signal after weighting; a synthesizing unit which generates a signal for the sub-carrier group by adding all the

sub-carrier signals after removing the interference; and
a path synthesizing unit which adds all the sub-carrier group
signals corresponding to each path, to thereby generate a
sub-carrier group signal after the path combining.

In the multi-carrier CDMA communication apparatus according to a next invention, the transmitter comprises, a setting unit (corresponding to a data/modulation control section 281) which sets a code rate of error correction, number of sub-carrier groups, frequency spreading rate, number of code multiplexes of frequency spreading code, frequency spreading code, time spreading rate, number of code multiplexes of time spreading code and time spreading code; and signal modulation units (corresponding to

sub-carrier group modulation processing sections 282a to 284c) for the number of sub-carrier groups which perform frequency spreading and time spreading for each sub-carrier signal of each channel constituting a sub-carrier group, based on the setting; and the receiver comprises signal demodulation units (corresponding to sub-carrier group demodulation processing sections 301a to 303c) for the number of sub-carrier groups, which perform time despreading and frequency despreading for each sub-carrier signal.

frequency spreading.

In the multi-carrier CDMA communication apparatus according to a next invention, the setting unit sets the code rate of error correction, based on an input signal power to interference power ratio transmitted from the receiver, and when there is no frequency spreading code nor time spreading code to be allocated, at the time of setting the frequency spreading code and time spreading code, the setting unit ensures an allocatable frequency spreading code by reducing the frequency spreading rate.

In the multi-carrier CDMA communication apparatus according to a next invention, the setting unit sets the code rate of error correction, based on an input signal power to interference power ratio transmitted from the receiver, and when there is no frequency spreading code nor time spreading code to be allocated, at the time of setting the frequency spreading code and time spreading code, the setting unit ensures an allocatable frequency spreading code by reducing the frequency spreading rate, and even in this condition, when there is still no frequency spreading code nor time spreading code to be allocated, the setting unit ensures an allocatable frequency spreading code, by ensuring a plurality of frequency spreading codes in the same sub-carrier group.

In the multi-carrier CDMA communication apparatus

according to a next invention, the setting unit sets the code rate of error correction, based on an input signal power to interference power ratio transmitted from the receiver, and when there is no frequency spreading code nor time spreading code to be allocated, at the time of setting the frequency spreading code and time spreading code, the setting unit ensures an allocatable frequency spreading code by reducing the frequency spreading rate, and even in this condition, when there is still no frequency spreading code nor time spreading code to be allocated, the setting unit ensures an allocatable frequency spreading code, by ensuring a plurality of frequency spreading codes in the same sub-carrier group, and even in this condition, when there is still no frequency spreading code nor time spreading code to be allocated, the setting unit ensures an allocatable frequency spreading code and time spreading code, by ensuring a plurality of frequency spreading codes in the same sub-carrier group, and increasing the number of multiplexes of the time spreading code.

20 In the multi-carrier CDMA communication apparatus according to a next invention, the setting unit sets the code rate of error correction, based on an input signal power to interference power ratio transmitted from the receiver, and when there is no frequency spreading code nor time spreading code to be allocated, at the time of setting the

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frequency spreading code and time spreading code, the setting unit ensures an allocatable frequency spreading code by reducing the frequency spreading rate, and even in this condition, when there is still no frequency spreading code nor time spreading code to be allocated, the setting unit ensures an allocatable frequency spreading code, by ensuring a plurality of frequency spreading codes in the same sub-carrier group, and even in this condition, when there is still no frequency spreading code nor time spreading code to be allocated, the setting unit ensures an allocatable frequency spreading code and time spreading code, by ensuring a plurality of frequency spreading codes in the same sub-carrier group, and decreasing the time spreading rate.

In the multi-carrier CDMA communication apparatus according to a next invention, the signal demodulation unit comprises, a time despreading unit (corresponding to a time despreading section 311) which performs time despreading for each sub-carrier signal; a frequency despreading unit which performs frequency despreading for each sub-carrier signal; a synchronization detector which performs transmission line estimation for each sub-carrier signal after the frequency inverse conversion, based on the known sequence added to the data frame, calculates an absolute value and a complex conjugate of the transmission line estimation results, normalizes the complex conjugate by the

absolute value, weights the sub-carrier signal by the normalization result, and outputs the absolute value and the sub-carrier signal after weighting as an output; a synthesizing unit which generates a signal for the sub-carrier group by adding all the sub-carrier signals after weighting, and synthesizes an absolute value for the sub-carrier group by adding all the absolute values; and a path synthesizing unit which multiplies the sub-carrier group signal corresponding to each path by the absolute value of the respectively corresponding sub-carrier group, to thereby generate a sub-carrier group signal after path combining, by adding all the multiplication results.

In the multi-carrier CDMA communication apparatus according to a next invention, the signal demodulation unit comprises, a time despread unit which performs time despread for each sub-carrier signal; a frequency despread unit which performs frequency despread for each sub-carrier signal; a synchronization detector which performs transmission line estimation for each sub-carrier signal after the frequency inverse conversion, based on the known sequence added to the data frame, calculates a complex conjugate of the transmission line estimation results, weights the sub-carrier signal by the complex conjugate, and outputs the sub-carrier signal after weighting as an output; a synthesizing unit which generates a signal for

signals corresponding to each path, to thereby generate a sub-carrier group signal after the path combining.

A multi-carrier CDMA transmitter according to a next invention comprises signal modulation units for the number
 5 of sub-carrier groups, which perform frequency spreading for each sub-carrier signal of each channel constituting a sub-carrier group, based on a predetermined condition, and time spread units for the number of sub-carrier groups, which multiplex all the signals after the modulation
 10 processing and the frequency spreading for each sub-carrier signal, and perform time spreading with respect to the multiplexed signals for each sub-carrier signal.

A multi-carrier CDMA transmitter according to a next invention comprises a setting unit which sets a code rate
 15 of error correction, number of sub-carrier groups, frequency spreading rate, number of code multiplexes of frequency spreading code, frequency spreading code, time spreading rate, number of code multiplexes of time spreading code and time spreading code, signal modulation units for the number
 20 of sub-carrier groups which perform frequency spreading for each sub-carrier signal of each channel constituting a sub-carrier group, based on the set conditions, and time spread units for the number of sub-carrier groups, which multiplex all the signals after the modulation processing
 25 and the frequency spreading for each sub-carrier signal,

despreading.

A multi-carrier CDMA receiver according to a next invention comprises signal demodulation units for the number of sub-carrier groups, which perform time despreading and
5 frequency despreading for each sub-carrier signal.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a diagram which shows the construction of a multi-carrier CDMA transmitter in a first embodiment; Fig.
10 2 is a diagram which shows the construction of a multi-carrier CDMA receiver in a first embodiment; Fig. 3 is a diagram which shows a format of a transmission slot for each sub-carrier; Fig. 4 is a diagram which shows the construction of an interleaver; Fig 5 is a diagram which shows the
15 construction of a frame creation section; Fig. 6 is a diagram which shows the construction of a copy section; Fig. 7 is a diagram which shows the construction of an information modulation section; Fig. 8 is a diagram which shows the construction of a frequency spreading section; Fig. 9 is
20 a diagram which shows the relation between a sub-carrier and a frequency spreading code group allocated for each sub-carrier; Fig. 10 is a diagram which shows one example of construction of frequency spreading code group; Fig. 11 is a diagram which shows the situation that the frequency
25 spreading codes are hierarchically orthogonal to each other;

Fig. 12 is a flowchart which shows a method of allocating the frequency spreading code; Fig. 13 is a diagram which shows the construction of a power control section; Fig. 14 is a diagram which shows the construction of a time spreading section; Fig. 15 is a diagram which shows the construction of a frequency transform section; Fig. 16 is a diagram which shows the construction of a frequency transform section; Fig. 17 is a diagram which shows the construction of a time despreading section; Fig. 18 is a diagram which shows the construction of a synchronization detector; Fig. 19 is a diagram which shows the construction of a combining section; Fig. 20 is a diagram which shows the construction of a path combining section; Fig. 21 is a diagram which shows the construction of a deinterleaver; Fig. 22 is a diagram which shows the relation between a sub-carrier and a frequency spreading code group in a second embodiment; Fig. 23 is a diagram which shows the construction of a synchronization detector in a third embodiment; Fig. 24 is a diagram which shows the construction of a combining section in the third embodiment; Fig. 25 is a diagram which shows the construction of a path combining section in the third embodiment; Fig. 26 is a diagram which shows the construction of a synchronization detector in a fourth embodiment; Fig. 27 is a diagram which shows the construction of a synchronization detector in a fifth embodiment; Fig. 28 is

a diagram which shows the construction of a transmitter in a sixth embodiment; Fig. 29 is a diagram which shows the construction of a receiver in the sixth embodiment; Fig. 30 is a diagram which shows the construction of a time spreading section in the sixth embodiment; Fig. 31 is a flowchart which shows a method of allocating a frequency spreading code and a second time spreading code; Fig. 32 is a diagram which shows the construction of a time despreading section in the sixth embodiment; Fig. 33 is a flowchart which shows a method of allocating a frequency spreading code and a second time spreading code; Fig. 34 is a diagram which shows the construction of a conventional multi-carrier CDMA transmitter; Fig. 35 is a diagram which shows the construction of a conventional multi-carrier CDMA receiver; Fig. 36 is a diagram which shows the format of a transmission slot for each sub-carrier; Fig. 37 is a diagram which shows one example of an impulse response of a frequency selective fading transmission line; Fig. 38 is a diagram which shows the processing of a guard interval adding section; and Fig. 39 is a diagram which shows a transmission signal expressed on a frequency axis.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Embodiments of the multi-carrier CDMA communication apparatus according to this invention will now be explained

terminals. At first, the operation of the transmitter will be explained.

At first, the convolutional coder 1 having received the transmission data with respect to an optional terminal
5 performs convolutional coding of the transmission signal, based on a "code rate set-point signal" for setting the code rate of error correction according to the desired communication quality, which is transmitted from the data/modulation control section 4.

10 The interleaver 2 rearranges the convolutional coding data. Fig. 4 is a diagram which shows the construction of the interleaver 2. In this embodiment, for example, there are provided blocks having a longitudinal size of N_r (predetermined integer) and a lateral size of N_c
15 (predetermined integer), and as shown in Fig. 4, the coded data is written in the longitudinal direction, and then read out in the lateral direction. As a result, the coded data is rearranged for each frame.

The S/P 3 receives the rearranged coded data, and a
20 "set-point signal" for setting the number of sub-carrier groups N_{scg} , the frequency spreading rate N_{sub} , and the number of code multiplexes M on the frequency axis, which is transmitted from the data/modulation control section 4. The number of sub-carrier groups N_{scg} and the frequency
25 spreading rate N_{sub} take a value of not less than 1 and not

Fig. 6 is a diagram which shows the construction of the copy section 22. The copy section 22 copies the received data frame by the number of sub-carriers N_{sub} , according to the set-point signal having the frequency spreading rate output from the data/modulation control section 4, to thereby generate data frames for the sub-carrier signals (1, 1) to (1, N_{sub}). These data frames are output to the information modulation section 23.

25 Fig. 7 is a diagram which shows the construction of

code group allocated for each sub-carrier, and Fig. 10 is a diagram which shows one example of construction of a frequency spreading code group. In Fig. 9, there is assumed that the number of all sub-carriers that can be used on the frequency axis is 32, and there is shown such a relation that as the number of frequency spreading codes increases, the spreading rate of the frequency spreading code decreases. More specifically, frequency spreading codes $C_1^1, C_1^2, \dots, C_1^{32}$ represent a frequency spreading code group which the frequency spreading rate is 1 (smallest case), and is expressed as $C_1^1, C_1^2, \dots, C_1^{32} = 1$, as shown in Fig. 10(a). Frequency spreading codes $C_2^1, C_2^2, \dots, C_2^{32}$ represent a frequency spreading code group which the frequency spreading rate is 2, and has two kinds of frequency spreading codes orthogonal to each other, such as $C_{2,1}^1 = (1, 1)$ and $C_{2,2}^1 = (1, 0)$, ($i = 1$ to 16), as shown in Fig. 10(b). Frequency spreading codes $C_4^1, C_4^2, \dots, C_4^8$ represent a frequency spreading code group in which the frequency spreading rate is 4, and has four kinds of frequency spreading codes orthogonal to each other, such as $C_{4,1}^j = (1, 1, 1, 1)$, $C_{4,2}^j = (1, 1, 0, 0)$, $C_{4,3}^j = (1, 0, 1, 0)$, and $C_{4,4}^j = (1, 0, 0, 1)$, ($j = 1$ to 8), as shown in Fig. 10(c). Frequency spreading codes $C_8^1, C_8^2, \dots, C_8^4$ represent a frequency spreading code group in which the frequency spreading rate is 8, and has eight kinds of frequency spreading codes orthogonal to each

other, as shown in Fig. 10(d). Frequency spreading codes C_{16}^1 and C_{16}^2 represent a frequency spreading code group in which the frequency spreading rate is 16, and has 16 kinds of frequency spreading codes orthogonal to each other, as shown in Fig. 10(e). (C)' in Fig. 10(e) represents a complement of C.

As for the frequency spreading codes, the code itself is expressed by Hadamard-Walsh code, which is one of the orthogonal codes. The generation method of the frequency spreading codes can be expressed by the following equation (1), in the case of generalization.

$$C_2^n = \begin{bmatrix} C_2^{n-1} \\ C_2^{n-1} \\ C_2^{n-1} \\ C_2^{n-1} \\ \vdots \\ C_2^{n-1} \\ C_2^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C_2^{n-1} C_2^{n-1} \\ C_2^{n-1} (C_2^{n-1})' \\ C_2^{n-1} C_2^{n-1} \\ C_2^{n-1} (C_2^{n-1})' \\ \vdots \\ C_2^{n-1} C_2^{n-1} \\ C_2^{n-1} (C_2^{n-1})' \end{bmatrix} \dots (1)$$

When the frequency spreading code is used at the time of frequency spreading, after each element has been converted, 1 to +1, 0 to -1, multiplication is performed with respect to the sub-carrier signal after information modulation. As

cannot be ensured by the setting in the first stage (step S4, No), the data/modulation control section 4 allocates the frequency spreading code, while maintaining the transmission rate of the transmission data, as the second stage, and resets the frequency spreading rate in order to increase the usable number of sub-carrier groups. The frequency spreading rate of one or a plurality of sub-carrier groups which is set to be 4 is changed to 2, to double the number of sub-carrier groups which can be used in the same band, thereby ensuring the allocatable frequency spreading code (step S6). At this time, when the frequency spreading code can be ensured (step S7, Yes), the data/modulation control section 4 judges that setup is possible and determines allocation of the number of sub-carrier groups, the number of code multiplexes and the frequency spreading code (step S5).

When the frequency spreading code cannot be ensured by the setting in the second stage (step S7, No), the data/modulation control section 4 allows to ensure a plurality of frequency spreading codes in the same sub-carrier group having the frequency spreading rate of 4, as the third stage, and sets a frequency spreading code for multiplexing in the same sub-carrier group (step S8). At this time, when the frequency spreading code can be ensured (step S9, Yes), the data/modulation control section 4 judges

to the path combining section 57, together with the output of the each path demodulation processing section corresponding to other (P-1) paths.

Fig. 20 is a diagram which shows the construction of the path combining section 57. In Fig. 20, reference symbols 181, 182 and 183 denote multipliers, and 184 denotes an adder. The path combining section 57 multiplies the sub-carrier group (1) signal corresponding to P paths by the absolute value calculation result of the sub-carrier group (1) signal corresponding to the first path. The adder 184 then adds P multiplication results, and outputs the sub-carrier group (1) signal after path combining. The output of the path combining section 57 becomes the output of the sub-carrier group demodulation processing section 36a corresponding to the first channel in the first sub-carrier group, and is output to the P/S 39 together with the outputs of the sub-carrier group demodulation processing sections 37a and 38a corresponding to the other second to M-th channels in the first sub-carrier group. Similarly, the outputs of the sub-carrier group demodulation processing sections corresponding to the second to the M-th channels in the second to the Nscg-th sub-carrier groups are output to the P/S 39.

The P/S 39 receives the sub-carrier group signals from all the sub-carrier group demodulation processing sections, and converts these signals to serial signals. Thereafter,

input signal quality information generation section 40 extracts a signal corresponding to the known sequence portion in the frame in the sub-carrier signal, from each of the P path demodulation processing sections in all the sub-carrier group demodulation processing sections. Further, the input signal quality information generation section 40 calculates an input signal power to interference power ratio (SIR) for each sub-carrier, using the signal of the known sequence portion. The obtained input signal power to interference power ratio is synthesized for each sub-carrier group and between all channels, paths and sub-carriers. The SIR for each sub-carrier group is compared with the target SIR set as a reference value which can maintain the input signal quality, based on the frame information (1) to (Nslot) from the base station, respectively. At this time, when the SIR for each sub-carrier group is larger than the target SIR, it is judged as "1", and when the SIR for each sub-carrier group is smaller than the target SIR, it is judged as "0". This judgment result is inserted in the transmission frame to be transmitted from the mobile station to the base station, so as to be notified to the base station, and be used for generating a power control control signal in the power control control section 5.

Channels are allocated according to the information transmission speed and code rate, the number of sub-carrier groups and the number of sub-carriers in the sub-carrier group are made variable depending on the information transmission speed, and the frequency spreading code is hierarchically allocated for each sub-carrier group. Therefore, the frequency spreading rate is made variable, while maintaining the state that the frequency spreading code allocated for each user or for each channel to be used is orthogonal to each other. Thereby, the frequency efficiency can be increased.

At the time of reception, spreading is performed both in the frequency direction and the time direction, and spreading codes different in sectors or cells can be used. As a result, soft hand-over can be executed between sectors or cells, without interrupting the communication and without changing the frequency used on the transmission line.

Even when the degree of influence of frequency selective fading differs largely in each sub-carrier, the transmission power control information inserted in the frame is used to control the transmission signal power on the base station side, so that the input signal quality becomes the same in each sub-carrier group. As a result, the input signal quality can be kept constant in each sub-carrier group, while reducing the interference quantity.

Second Embodiment:

A multi-carrier CDMA communication apparatus in the second embodiment has the same construction as that in the first embodiment, with the exception that the relation between the sub-carrier and the frequency spreading code arranged on the frequency axis is different. Only the portion different from that of the first embodiment will be explained herein.

Fig. 22 is a diagram which shows the relation between a sub-carrier and a frequency spreading code group allocated for each sub-carrier. In this second embodiment, differing from the first embodiment, the frequency spreading code is allocated, with a certain frequency interval (sub-carrier interval), while keeping the orthogonality and hierarchical relationship between the frequency spreading codes. Sequence elements shown in Fig. 10 are periodically allocated, while keeping the orthogonality and hierarchical relationship between the frequency spreading codes shown in Fig. 9.

Thus, in the second embodiment, the same effects as those of the first embodiment can be obtained, and further, since the frequency spreading code is allocated, with a certain frequency interval (sub-carrier interval), even if the sub-carrier signal power drops due to the frequency

selective fading, a drop of the signal power in each sub-carrier group can be suppressed, thereby enabling an increase of the frequency diversity effect.

In the above example, the frequency interval is made
 5 constant, but the present invention is not limited thereto. For example, two different time intervals may be used alternately, or three different time intervals may be used in an order determined beforehand.

10 Third Embodiment

A multi-carrier CDMA communication apparatus in the third embodiment has the same construction as that of the first embodiment, with the exception that the internal construction and the operation of the synchronization
 15 detector 55, the combining section 56 and the path combining section 57 of the receiver are different. Only the portion different from that of the first embodiment will be explained herein.

Fig. 23 is a diagram which shows the construction of
 20 the synchronization detector 55 in the third embodiment. In Fig. 23, reference symbols 191, 194 and 197 denote transmission line estimation sections, 192, 195 and 198 denote complex conjugate calculation sections, and 193, 196 and 199 denote multipliers. The synchronization detector
 25 55 receives sub-carrier signals $(1, 1)$ to $(1, N_{sub})$ after

the inverse spreading, and performs synchronization detection, using the known sequence added for each slot in the frame. The synchronization detector 55 outputs the sub-carrier signals (1, 1) to (1, Nsub) after synchronization
5 detection to the combining section 56.

Specifically, the transmission line estimation sections 191, 194 and 197 synchronously adds the known sequence symbols for the number of Npilot's added for each slot in the frame, to calculate the transmission line
10 estimate value individually. These transmission line estimation results are then output to the complex conjugate calculation sections 192, 195 and 198, respectively. Each complex conjugate calculation section calculates the complex conjugate of the transmission line estimation result,
15 respectively. The multipliers 193, 196 and 199 then multiply the sub-carrier signals (1, 1) to (1, Nsub) after the frequency despread by the complex conjugate. This multiplication result is herein output to the combining section 56 as the sub-carrier signal output of the
20 synchronization detector 55.

Fig. 24 is a diagram which shows the construction of the combining section 56 in the third embodiment. In Fig. 24, reference symbol 201 denotes an adder. In the combining section 56, the adder 201 adds all sub-carrier signals (1,
25 1) to (1, Nsub) after synchronization detection, to calculate

since the synthesizing processing of the sub-carrier signals in the sub-carrier group and the path combining are performed, after performing the synchronization detection based on the transmission line estimate value estimated by the known pilot sequence for each sub-carrier signal, path diversity combining corresponding to the input signal quality of each sub-carrier signal can be performed.

Fourth Embodiment

10 A multi-carrier CDMA communication apparatus in the fourth embodiment has the same construction as that of the first embodiment, with the exception that the internal construction and the operation of the synchronization detector 55 of the receiver are different. Only the portion
15 different from that of the first embodiment will be explained herein.

Fig. 26 is a diagram which shows the construction of the synchronization detector 55 in the fourth embodiment. In Fig. 26, reference symbols 221, 231 and 241 denote
20 interference quantity estimation sections, and 222, 232 and 242 denote analog dividers. The synchronization detector 55 receives sub-carrier signals (1, 1) to (1, Nsub) after the inverse spreading, and performs synchronization detection, using the known sequence added for each slot in
25 the frame. The synchronization detector outputs the

sub-carrier signals (1, 1) to (1, Nsub) after synchronization detection, and the absolute value calculation result of the sub-carrier signals (1, 1) to (1, Nsub) to the combining section 56.

5 Specifically, the transmission line estimation sections 141, 151 and 161 synchronously adds the known sequence symbols for the number of Npilot's added for each slot in the frame, for each sub-carrier signal (1, 1) to (1, Nsub), to calculate the transmission line estimate value
10 individually.

 The interference quantity estimation sections 221, 231 and 241 observe the known sequence symbols through several symbols or several slots, using the Npilot known sequence symbols added for each slot in the frame of the
15 sub-carrier signals (1, 1) to (1, Nsub) after the frequency despread, and calculates a distribution value to thereby calculate an interference power value.

 These transmission line estimation results are then output to the complex conjugate calculation sections 142, 152 and 162, and the absolute value calculation sections
20 143, 153 and 163, respectively. Each complex conjugate calculation section calculates the complex conjugate of the transmission line estimation result, respectively, and each absolute value calculation section calculates the absolute
25 value of the transmission line estimation result,

respectively. The analog dividers 144, 154 and 164 divide the individually received complex conjugate by the corresponding absolute value, to extract a phase component necessary for performing synchronization detection for each
5 sub-carrier. The multipliers 145, 155 and 165 then multiply the sub-carrier signals (1, 1) to (1, Nsub) after the frequency despread by the phase component.

Finally, the analog dividers 222, 232 and 242 divide the outputs of the multipliers 145, 155 and 165 by the
10 previously calculated interference power value, respectively.

Thus, in the fourth embodiment, the same effects as those of the first embodiment can be obtained, and further, since the synthesizing processing and the path combining
15 are performed, based on the signal level and the interference quantity of the sub-carrier signal in the sub-carrier group, after performing the synchronization detection based on the transmission line estimate value estimated by the known pilot
sequence for each sub-carrier signal, path diversity
20 combining according to the input signal quality of each sub-carrier signal can be performed.

Fifth Embodiment

A multi-carrier CDMA communication apparatus in the
25 fifth embodiment has the same construction as that of the

first embodiment, with the exception that the internal construction and the operation of the synchronization detector 55 of the receiver are different. Only the portion different from that of the first embodiment will be explained
5 herein.

Fig. 27 is a diagram which shows the construction of the synchronization detector 55 in the fifth embodiment. In Fig. 27, reference symbols 251, 261 and 271 denote interference quantity estimation sections, and 252, 262 and
10 272 denote analog dividers. The synchronization detector 55 receives sub-carrier signals $(1, 1)$ to $(1, N_{\text{sub}})$ after the inverse spreading, and performs synchronization detection, using the known sequence added for each slot in the frame. The synchronization detector outputs the
15 sub-carriersignals $(1, 1)$ to $(1, N_{\text{sub}})$ after synchronization detection to the combining section 56.

Specifically, the transmission line estimation sections 191, 194 and 197 synchronously adds the known sequence symbols for the number of N_{pilot} 's added for each
20 slot in the frame, for each sub-carrier signal $(1, 1)$ to $(1, N_{\text{sub}})$, to calculate the transmission line estimate value individually.

The interference quantity estimation sections 251, 261 and 271 observe the known sequence symbols through
25 several symbols or several slots, using the N_{pilot} known

Thus, in the fifth embodiment, the same effects as those of the first embodiment can be obtained, and further, since the synthesizing processing and the path combining are performed, based on the signal level and the interference quantity of the sub-carrier signal in the sub-carrier group, after performing the synchronization detection based on the transmission line estimate value estimated by the known pilot sequence for each sub-carrier signal, path diversity combining according to the input signal quality of each

sub-carrier signal can be performed.

Sixth Embodiment

A multi-carrier CDMA communication apparatus in the sixth embodiment has the same construction as that of the first embodiment, with the exception that a time spreading section is provided in the sub-carrier group modulation processing section prior to the multiplexing sections 9a to 9c in the transmitter, and that a time despread-
 10 is provided in the sub-carrier group demodulation processing section provided for each channel in the receiver. Only the portion different from that of the first embodiment will be explained herein.

Fig. 28 is a diagram which shows the construction of the transmitter in the sixth embodiment. In Fig. 28, reference symbol 281 denotes a data/modulation control section, and 282a, 282b, 282c, 283a, 283b, 283c, 284a, 284b and 284c denote first, second, and the Nscg-th sub-carrier group modulation processing sections provided for each
 15 channel, and 291 denote time spreading sections.

Fig. 29 is a diagram which shows the construction of the receiver in the sixth embodiment. In Fig. 29, reference symbols 301a, 301b, 301c, 302a, 302b, 302c, 303a, 303b and 303c denote first, second, and the Nscg-th sub-carrier group demodulation processing sections provided for each channel,
 25

311 denote time despreding sections, and 312 denotes a data/demodulation control section.

The transmitter and the receiver in the sixth embodiment will be explained in detail, with reference to Fig. 28 and Fig. 29. The operation of the transmitter will be explained first.

Fig. 30 is a diagram which shows the construction of the time spreading section 291 in the sixth embodiment. In Fig. 30, reference symbol 321 denotes a first time spreading code generation section, 322, 323 and 324 denote multipliers, 325 denotes a second time spreading code generation section, and 326, 327 and 328 denote multipliers. The time spreading section 291 multiplies the time spreading codes identical between sub-carriers transmitted from the first time spreading code generation section 321 by the sub-carrier signals (1, 1) to (1, Nsub) after power control, using the multipliers 322, 323 and 324, respectively, to thereby perform time spreading for each sub-carrier. As the first time spreading code, a peculiar code is allocated for each area to which the base station is going to transmit, and the one having an excellent correlation characteristic, such as PN sequence, is used.

The time spreading section 291 further multiplies the time spreading codes identical between sub-carriers and orthogonal to each other for each channel in the sub-carrier

group, transmitted from the second time spreading code generation section 325 by the output of sub-carrier signals of the multipliers 322, 323 and 324, respectively, to thereby perform time spreading for each sub-carrier. As the second
5 time spreading code, for example, Hadamard-Walsh code, being one of the orthogonal codes having excellent orthogonality, used as the frequency spreading code in the first embodiment, is used.

Fig. 31 is a flowchart which shows a method of
10 allocating a frequency spreading code and a second time spreading code in the data/modulation control section 281. For example, in order to keep the required quality of the transmission data, the mobile station inserts the "input signal quality information" generated by using the input
15 signal power to interference power ratio (SIR) at the time of reception, into the frame to be transmitted to the base station. Therefore, the data/modulation control section 281 having received the channel allocation request for ensuring a channel for transmission data (step S21) allocates
20 a code rate based on this input signal quality information (step S22). That is to say, the data/modulation control section 281 sets a code rate of error correction by means of a convolutional code, based on the input signal quality information. When the reception condition of the mobile
25 station is poor based on the input signal quality information,

The data/modulation control section 281 then allocates the same number of sub-carrier groups as the reciprocal of the code rate (step S23) as the first stage. The frequency spreading code and the second time spreading code are selected so as not be the same as the frequency spreading code occupied by the other user and other channel. At this time, when the frequency spreading code and the second time spreading code can be ensured (step S24, Yes), the data/modulation control section 281 judges that setup is possible and determines allocation of the number of sub-carrier groups, the number of code multiplexes of the frequency spreading code and the second time spreading code, and the frequency spreading code and the second time spreading code (step S25).

On the other hand, when frequency spreading code and the second time spreading code cannot be ensured by the setting in the first stage (step S24, No), the data/modulation control section 281 allocates the frequency spreading code, while maintaining the transmission rate of the transmission data, as the second stage, and resets the frequency spreading rate in order to increase the usable number of spreading codes. The frequency spreading rate is decreased to increase the number of sub-carrier groups

which can be used in the same band, thereby ensuring the allocatable frequency spreading code (step S26). At this time, when the frequency spreading code can be ensured (step S27, Yes), the data/modulation control section 281 judges
5 that setup is possible and determines allocation of the number of sub-carrier groups, the number of code multiplexes of the frequency spreading code and the second time spreading code, and the frequency spreading code and the second time spreading code (step S25).

10 When the frequency spreading code and the second time spreading code cannot be ensured by the setting in the second stage (step S27, No), the data/modulation control section 281 allows to ensure a plurality of frequency spreading codes in the same sub-carrier group, as the third stage, and resets
15 the frequency spreading code for multiplexing in the same sub-carrier group (step S28). At this time, when the frequency spreading code can be ensured (step S29, Yes), the data/modulation control section 281 judges that setup is possible and determines allocation of the number of
20 sub-carrier groups, the number of code multiplexes of the frequency spreading code and the second time spreading code, and the frequency spreading code and the second time spreading code (step S25).

If the frequency spreading code and the second time
25 spreading code cannot be ensured in the third stage (step

S29, No), the data/modulation control section 281 ensures a plurality of frequency spreading codes in the same sub-carrier group as the fourth stage, and further increases the number of multiplexes of the time spreading codes for multiplexing on the time axis (step S30). At this time, if the frequency spreading code and the second time spreading code can be ensured, (step S31, Yes), the data/modulation control section 281 judges that setup is possible and determines allocation of the number of sub-carrier groups, the number of code multiplexes of the frequency spreading code and the second time spreading code, and the frequency spreading code and the second time spreading code (step S25). On the other hand, if the frequency spreading code and the second time spreading code cannot be ensured (step S31, No), the data/modulation control section 281 has failed in channel allocation (step S32).

The frequency spreading code and the second time spreading code set in this manner are transmitted as the information to be notified to the mobile station, by the frame information (1) to (Nslot) in Fig. 3, in the same manner as in the first embodiment.

The operation of the receiver will be explained next. Fig. 32 is a diagram which shows the construction of the time despreading section 291 in the sixth embodiment. In Fig. 32, reference symbol 331 denotes a second time spreading

code generation section, 332, 333, 334, 336, 337 and 338 denote multipliers, 335 denotes a first time spreading code generation section, and 339, 340 and 341 denote I & D's. The time despreading section 291 multiplies each sub-carrier signal by the second time spreading code individually generated in the second time spreading code generation section 331, based on the second time spreading code information transmitted from the data/demodulation control section 312. The time despreading section 291 then multiplies the outputs from the multipliers 332, 333 and 334 by the first time spreading code individually generated in the first time spreading code generation section 335, based on the first time spreading code information transmitted from the data/demodulation control section 312. After multiplication, each I & D integrates the output of the multiplier in each sub-carrier by a symbol period, respectively, to thereby generate sub-carrier signals (1, 1) to (1, Nsub) after time despreading, while clearing the integral value.

20 In the sixth embodiment, in Fig. 28, explanation is
given for the case in which time spreading is performed by
the time spreading section 291 after the transmission power
control by means of the power control section 25. However,
the transmission power control may be performed by the power
25 control section 25 after the time spreading by the time

spreading section 291.

Thus, in the sixth embodiment, the same effects as those of the first to the fifth embodiments can be obtained, and further, since the frequency spreading code and the time spreading code are allocated for each user or each channel to be used, the channel capacity can be increased, and as a result the frequency efficiency can be increased.

Seventh Embodiment

A multi-carrier CDMA communication apparatus in the seventh embodiment has the same construction as that of the sixth embodiment, with the exception that the method of allocating the frequency spreading code and the second time spreading code is different. Only the portion different from the first embodiment and the sixth embodiment will be explained.

Fig. 33 is a flowchart which shows the method of allocating the frequency spreading code and the second time spreading code. For example, in the fourth stage in the sixth embodiment, the number of code multiplexes of the second time spreading code is increased. In the fourth stage in this embodiment, however, the number of code multiplexes of the second time spreading code is not increased. Instead, at the time of forming a frame in the frame creation section 21, for example, the symbol speed of the data symbol is doubled,

to thereby reduce the time spreading rate of the second time spreading code to $1/2$, so that the signal band of the sub-carrier signal is not changed, and the orthogonality of the different time spreading codes in the same sub-carrier group does not collapse (step S41).

In the seventh embodiment, explanation has been given for the case in which the time spreading rate of the second time spreading code is reduced to $1/2$, but the present invention is not limited to this case, and for example, the degree of reduction of time spreading rate may have a different value.

Thus, in the seventh embodiment, the same effects as those of the first to the fifth embodiments can be obtained, and further, since the frequency spreading code and the time spreading code can be allocated for each user or each channel to be used, without increasing the number of code multiplexes of the time spreading code, the channel capacity can be increased, and as a result, the frequency efficiency can be increased.

As described above, according to the present invention, even if the transmission signal from the base station is affected by frequency selective fading on the transmission line, and the expanse of the delayed wave is large, spreading in the time direction is effected by allocating a spreading code, together with spreading in the frequency direction.

Further, paths are separated by using the path cracking ability of the delayed wave, and path diversity which effectively utilizes the delayed wave is used. Therefore, the input signal quality can be increased. As a result, there is the effect that a multi-carrier CDMA communication apparatus, which can suppress the influence of interference in the symbol, and realize excellent bit error rate characteristic, can be obtained. Further, according to the present invention, spreading is performed both in the frequency direction and the time direction, at the time of reception, and time spreading codes different in sectors or cells can be used. As a result, there is the effect that a multi-carrier CDMA communication apparatus, which can execute soft hand-over, without interrupting the communication and without changing the frequency used on the transmission line, can be obtained.

According to the next invention, even if the degree of influence of frequency selective fading differs largely for each sub-carrier, the transmission power control information inserted in the frame is used to control the transmission signal power on the base station side, so that the input signal quality becomes the same in each sub-carrier group. As a result, there is the effect that the input signal quality can be kept constant in each sub-carrier group, while reducing the interference quantity.

According to the next invention, channels are allocated according to the information transmission speed and code rate, and the frequency spreading code is hierarchically allocated for each sub-carrier group.

5 Therefore, the frequency spreading rate can be made variable, while maintaining the state that the frequency spreading code allocated for each user or for each channel to be used is orthogonal to each other. Thereby, there is the effect that the frequency efficiency can be increased.

10 According to the next invention, since the frequency spreading code is allocated, with a predetermined frequency interval, even if the sub-carrier signal power drops due to frequency selective fading, a decrease in the signal power for each sub-carrier group can be suppressed. As a result,
15 there is the effect that the frequency diversity effect can be increased.

According to the next invention, after synchronization detection in which phase compensation is performed for each sub-carrier signal has been performed using a known pilot
20 sequence, the path combining is performed according to the signal level of the sub-carrier signal in the sub-carrier group. As a result, there is the effect that path diversity combining according to the input signal quality of each sub-carrier signal can be performed.

25 According to the next invention, since the

synthesizing processing of the sub-carrier signals in the sub-carrier group and the path combining are performed, after performing the synchronization detection based on the transmission line estimate value estimated by the known pilot sequence for each sub-carrier signal, there is the effect that path diversity combining according to the input signal quality of each sub-carrier signal can be performed.

According to the next invention, since the synthesizing processing and the path combining are performed, based on the signal level and the interference quantity of the sub-carrier signal in the sub-carrier group, after performing the synchronization detection based on the transmission line estimate value estimated by the known pilot sequence for each sub-carrier signal, there is the effect that path diversity combining according to the input signal quality of each sub-carrier signal can be performed.

According to the next invention, since the synthesizing processing and the path combining are performed, based on the signal level and the interference quantity of the sub-carrier signal in the sub-carrier group, after performing the synchronization detection based on the transmission line estimate value estimated by the known pilot sequence for each sub-carrier signal, there is the effect that path diversity combining according to the input signal quality of each sub-carrier signal can be performed.

According to the next invention, even if the transmission signal from the base station is affected by frequency selective fading on the transmission line, and the expanse of the delayed wave is large, spreading in the time direction is effected by allocating a spreading code, together with spreading in the frequency direction. Further, paths are separated by using the path cracking ability of the delayed wave, and path diversity which effectively utilizes the delayed wave is used. Therefore, the input signal quality can be increased. As a result, there is the effect that a multi-carrier CDMA communication apparatus, which can suppress the influence of interference in the symbol, and realize excellent bit error rate characteristic, can be obtained. Further, according to the present invention, spreading is performed both in the frequency direction and the time direction, at the time of reception, and time spreading codes different in sectors or cells can be used. As a result, there is the effect that a multi-carrier CDMA communication apparatus, which can execute soft hand-over, without interrupting the communication and without changing the frequency used on the transmission line, can be obtained.

According to the next invention, even if the degree of influence of frequency selective fading differs largely for each sub-carrier, the transmission power control

information inserted in the frame is used to control the transmission signal power on the base station side, so that the input signal quality becomes the same in each sub-carrier group. As a result, there is the effect that the input signal
5 quality can be kept constant in each sub-carrier group, while reducing the interference quantity.

According to the next invention, since the frequency spreading code and the time spreading code are allocated for each user or each channel to be used, the channel capacity
10 can be increased, and as a result, there is the effect that the frequency efficiency can be increased.

According to the next invention, since the frequency spreading code and the time spreading code are allocated for each user or each channel to be used, without increasing
15 the number of code multiplexes of the time spreading code, the channel capacity can be increased, and as a result, there is the effect that the frequency efficiency can be increased.

According to the next invention, after synchronization detection in which phase compensation is performed for each
20 sub-carrier signal has been performed using a known pilot sequence, the path combining is performed according to the signal level of the sub-carrier signal in the sub-carrier group. As a result, there is the effect that path diversity combining according to the input signal quality of each
25 sub-carrier signal can be performed.

According to the next invention, since the synthesizing processing of the sub-carrier signals in the sub-carrier group and the path combining are performed, after performing the synchronization detection based on the transmission line estimate value estimated by the known pilot sequence for each sub-carrier signal, there is the effect that path diversity combining according to the input signal quality of each sub-carrier signal can be performed.

According to the next invention, since the synthesizing processing and the path combining are performed, based on the signal level and the interference quantity of the sub-carrier signal in the sub-carrier group, after performing the synchronization detection based on the transmission line estimate value estimated by the known pilot sequence for each sub-carrier signal, there is the effect that path diversity combining according to the input signal quality of each sub-carrier signal can be performed.

According to the next invention, since the synthesizing processing and the path combining are performed, based on the signal level and the interference quantity of the sub-carrier signal in the sub-carrier group, after performing the synchronization detection based on the transmission line estimate value estimated by the known pilot sequence for each sub-carrier signal, there is the effect that path diversity combining according to the input signal

quality of each sub-carrier signal can be performed.

According to the next invention, even if the transmission signal from the base station is affected by frequency selective fading on the transmission line, and
 5 the expanse of the delayed wave is large, the signal modulation unit allocates a spreading code in the frequency direction to effect spreading, and the time spread unit allocates a spreading code in the time direction to effect spreading. As a result, there is the effect that a
 10 multi-carrier CDMA transmitter which can considerably increase the input signal quality can be obtained.

According to the next invention, even if the transmission signal from the base station is affected by frequency selective fading on the transmission line, and
 15 the expanse of the delayed wave is large, the signal modulation unit allocates a spreading code in the frequency direction to effect spreading, together with spreading in the frequency direction. As a result, there is the effect that a multi-carrier CDMA transmitter which can considerably
 20 increase the input signal quality can be obtained.

According to the next invention, even if the transmission signal from the base station is affected by frequency selective fading on the transmission line, and the expanse of the delayed wave is large, the time despreading
 25 unit performs inverse spreading in the time direction, the

signal demodulation unit performs inverse spreading in the frequency direction, and path diversity in which paths are separated by using the path cracking ability of the delayed wave to effectively utilize the delayed wave is used. As a result, there is the effect that a multi-carrier CDMA receiver which can considerably increase the input signal quality can be obtained.

According to the next invention, even if the transmission signal from the base station is affected by frequency selective fading on the transmission line, and the expanse of the delayed wave is large, the signal demodulation unit performs inverse spreading in the time direction and inverse spreading in the frequency direction, and path diversity in which paths are separated by using the path cracking ability of the delayed wave to effectively utilize the delayed wave is used. As a result, there is the effect that a multi-carrier CDMA receiver which can considerably increase the input signal quality can be obtained.

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INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

As described above, the multi-carrier CDMA communication apparatus, the multi-carrier CDMA transmitter and the multi-carrier CDMA receiver according to the present invention are suitable for mobile

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communication system which adopts a multiple access scheme using the multi-carrier CDMA method, and are useful for obtaining excellent bit error rate characteristic, even in a communication environment affected by frequency selective fading.